

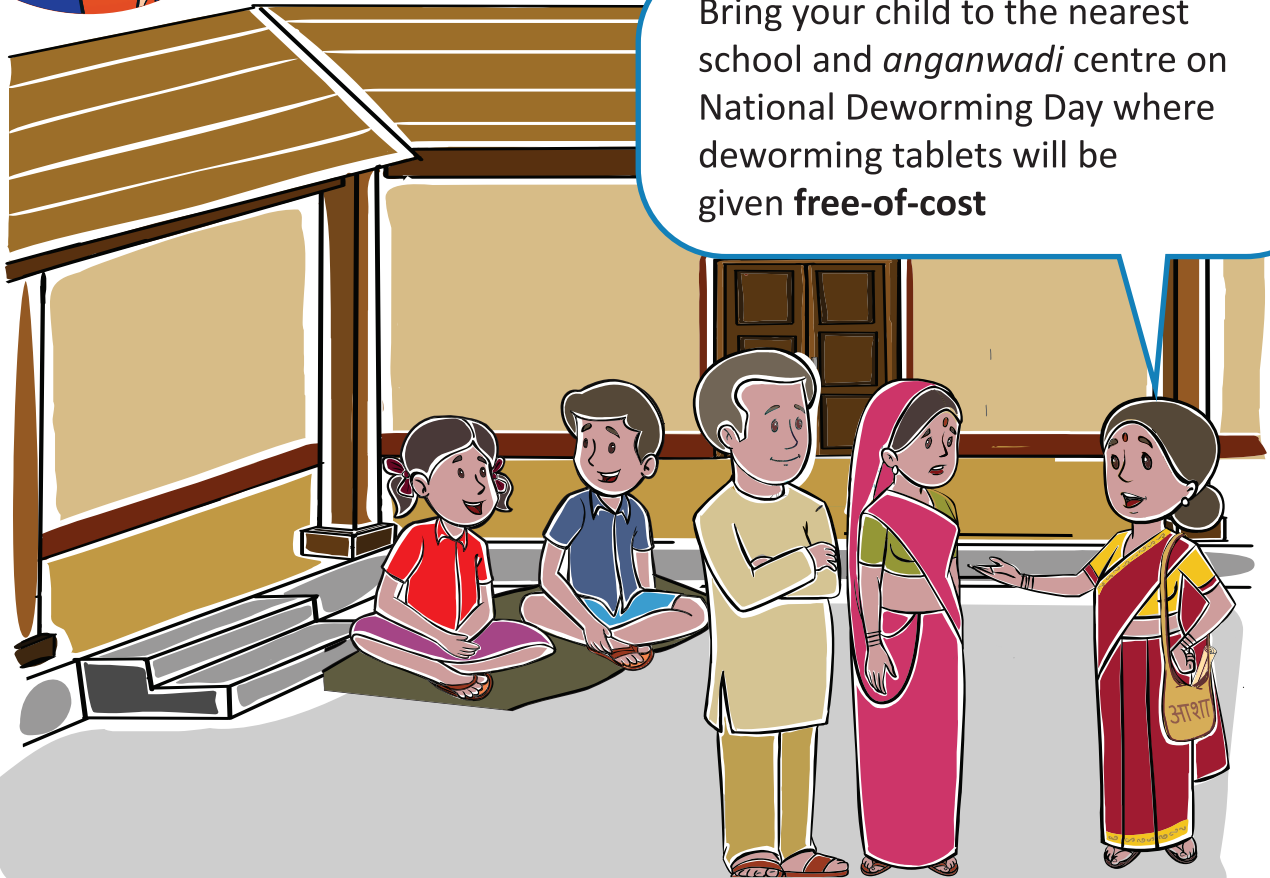


National Deworming Day

10 February 2016

ASHA Information Handout

Bring your child to the nearest school and *anganwadi* centre on National Deworming Day where deworming tablets will be given **free-of-cost**



ASHA's important role in community awareness

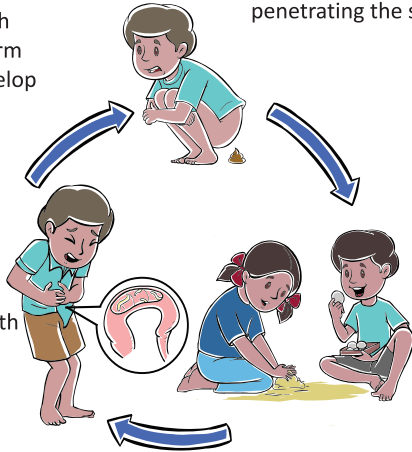
1. Inform your community about the benefits of deworming and National Deworming Day **10 February 2016**. Encourage everyone to send their children to the school and *anganwadi* centre on the day
2. Encourage children who could not be dewormed on National Deworming Day to have the tablet on mop-up day **15 February 2016**
3. Before National Deworming Day, make a list of unregistered and out-of-school children aged 6-19 during home visits, and give the list to your *anganwadi* centre
4. Ensure maximum number of unregistered and out-of-school children benefit from this program by being dewormed at the *anganwadi* centre
5. Inform your community about the benefits of deworming and the date of National Deworming Day through *Gram Panchayat* and VHND
6. Inform your community about the deworming messages appearing in newspapers, radio, and TV that they should watch/listen to carefully
7. Inform children who come to the school and *anganwadi* centre and their parents/guardians about the benefits of deworming and all related information. Tell them it is important that all children have this tablet
8. Inform all parents/guardians that this tablet is **safe** and **beneficial** for all children and adults

How do worms spread?

2. Other children are infected by eggs ingested through food or dirty hands, or by larvae penetrating the skin

1. An infected child contaminates soil with faeces containing worm eggs. These eggs develop into larvae in the soil

3. In an infected child, eggs and larvae develop into adult worms, which produce eggs and have an ill effect on the child's health



Benefits of deworming children:

- Controls anemia
- Improves nutritional uptake
- Helps improve immunity
- Helps improve concentration, capacity to learn, and attendance at school and *anganwadi* centre
- Helps improve work potential and livelihood opportunity
- Helps break the transmission cycle resulting in lesser worm infections in the community.

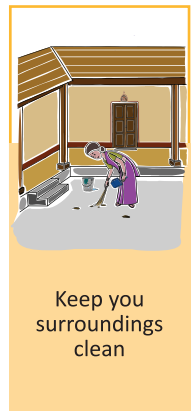
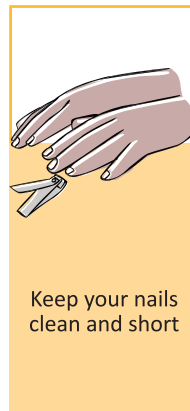
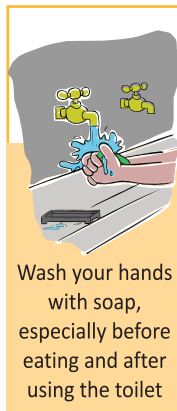


Impact of worm infestation on a child's health

- Anemia • Nutritional impairment • Loss of appetite
- Weakness and anxiety • Stomach ache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea • Blood in stool
- The greater the amount of worms in a child (intensity), the more symptoms the infected child will have
- Children with mild infections usually have no symptoms



Other practices to control transmission of worm infections, in addition to deworming



Inform community, parents, and children in detail about these behaviors

The deworming tablet is safe for both children and adults

1. Children who are sick or have had any other medicine should not be given the deworming tablet
2. Remember that children have to chew the tablet, along with a glass of water
3. Events such as nausea, mild abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, and fatigue may occur among few children, especially those with high worm infection.
4. In case of an emergency, contact your nearest health centre/108

Fulfil your role in this program with enthusiasm and play a part in giving children a brighter future

